

DECLARATORY OF WAR AND PEACE AIMS OF THE  
UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 21, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted  
the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. Res. 192]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution (S. Res. 192) declaratory of war and peace aims of the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution do pass.

The full text of the resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

That the United States cooperate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

Your committee have had before it the following resolutions dealing generally with post-war aims of the United States:

1. Senate Resolution 22 by Mr. Wiley: Inviting the President to join with the Senate in creation of a Foreign Relations Advisory Council.
2. Senate Resolution 76 by Mr. Pepper: Authorizing the appointment of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations to be known as the Committee on Reoccupation and Reconstruction.
3. Senate Resolution 91 by Mr. Gillette: Approving the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter.
4. Senate Resolution 99 by Mr. Thomas of Utah: Favoring the calling of a conference to formulate a program of international economic cooperation.
5. Senate Resolution 114 by Mr. Ball, Mr. Hill, Mr. Burton and Mr. Hatch: Favoring organization of the United Nations to maintain peace.
6. Senate Concurrent Resolution 10 by Mr. Kilgore: Requesting the President to invite foreign governments to participate in an international constitutional convention to draft a constitution providing for an international government.
7. Senate Resolution 135 by Mr. Pepper: Relating to membership of the United States in the United Nations in order to implement the Atlantic Charter.
8. Senate Joint Resolution 56 by Mr. Thomas of Utah: Relating to the participation of the United States in the establishment of a just and lasting peace.
9. Senate Joint Resolution 60 by Mr. La Follette: Establishing a committee to provide for the formation of a Pan-American Legislative Union.

10. Senate Concurrent Resolution 16 by Mr. Vandenberg and Mr. White: Relating to America's post-war plan.
11. House Concurrent Resolution 25 by Mr. Fulbright: Declaring the sense of the Congress with respect to participation by the United States in prevention of future aggression and the maintenance of peace.
12. Senate Joint Resolution 84 by Mr. Wilson: Requesting the President to invite friendly nations to enter upon consultations with delegates of the United States with a view to the promotion of permanent international peace.

The ultimate objective of all these resolutions is post-war peace. Their authors have made a notable contribution by bringing to the attention of your committee and the country such a variety of approaches to this objective. The committee has also had the benefit of information furnished by numerous peace-loving citizens in the form of letters, briefs, and pamphlets bearing upon the subject matter of this resolution. The committee wishes to thank all these persons for their valuable contributions, which materially aided the committee in its consideration of all aspects of this question. It should also be stated that the committee has had the benefit of the views of members of the Senate not members of the committee who had shown particular interest in this question.

Both in subcommittee and in the full committee this subject has received the most mature consideration. The special subcommittee considering post-war resolutions has worked diligently and with painstaking zeal since its appointment on March 25, 1943. Your committee believes that the resolution reported embodies the objective of these resolutions and will contribute materially to its attainment. Some members of your committee would have preferred modifications in the wording of the resolution. By a large majority, however, the committee voted to report the resolution as introduced.

In reporting this resolution, your committee kept in mind the overwhelming fact of the situation—the fact that complete victory is yet to be won. It seemed proper to reaffirm on behalf of the Senate of the United States the Nation's determination to wage war until such victory is actually achieved. Just as we fight the war in close cooperation with our comrades-in-arms, so do we contemplate that we shall also cooperate with them in securing a just and honorable peace. Finally, the resolution comprehends the establishment of international authority to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world.

Your committee recognizes its responsibility in framing a declaration which deals with a subject so vital not only to the people of the United States but to the whole world. It is realized by the committee that it is impossible at this time to blueprint a plan for curing all the ills of the world. Three things, however, are implicit in the resolution—the achieving of complete victory in the present war, cooperation with our comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace, and finally the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

It is hoped that this resolution will be accepted as a forward step in the direction of those objectives by all who believe in peace, and that it will be a contribution to cooperation among the nations of the earth toward the establishment and maintenance of peace.

As an expression of the sentiment of the United States Senate it is highly significant of an advanced and responsible attitude toward foreign relationships.